ers knowledge of fibromyalgia reveals no difference regarding the definition of this pathology and some mild differences appears in their knowledge of the ACR criteria and their appreciation of the associated symptoms (the frequency of widespread pain and joint swelling in particular). It is surprising how the knowledge GPs in France and Portugal have of FM is closer than between GPs and Rheumatologists in each country.

HEALTH

PIH1

COST-EFFECTIVENESS MODEL OF PALIVIZUMAB IN THE NETHERLANDS

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OBJECTIVES: To assess the cost-effectiveness of Palivizumab, a prevention against respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) infections in infants at high risk, such as premature babies, infants with bronchopulmonary dysplasia (BPD), and children with congenital heart disease (CHD). **METHODS:** A decision tree model was used to estimate the cost-effectiveness of Palivizumab in high-risk children. The data sources included published literature, the Palivizumab clinical trials, official price/tariff lists and national population statistics. The primary perspective of the study was that of the society, which included cost of the complications asthma and wheezing. **RESULTS:** The use of Palivizumab results in an ICER of €12,728/QALY without discounting for effectiveness, which increases to €20,236/QALY after discounting for effectiveness in the prematurity/BPD indications. In the CHD indication the use of Palivizumab results in an ICER of €4256/QALY without discounting for effectiveness and €7067/QALY after discounting for effectiveness. Sensitivity analyses confirmed the robustness of the model. **CONCLUSION:** This study showed that Palivizumab is a cost-effective treatment against RSV in infants at high risk: the use of Palivizumab results in positive short and long-term health economic benefits to the society and health authorities.

PIH2

THE COST OF PREMATURITY: TWO NEONATAL INTENSIVE CARE UNITS (NICUS) FROM UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS OF ATHENS

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OBJECTIVE: The objective of the study was the estimation of the actual hospitalization costs of two neonatal intensive care units of university of Athens. **METHODS:** The study was based on retrospective data gathered from the records of 70 neonates who were hospitalized at the NICUs of Alexandra's obstetric and Aglaia Kyriakou pediatric hospitals of Athens, with admission dates between February and April 2004 until their discharge from the hospital. Clinical data derived from medical records, while economic data from each hospital's administrative and financial department. Regression analysis was performed with SPSS program in order to find the correlation between the cost and birthweight and other parameters. The mean daily treatment cost was estimated according to: birth weight and gestational age of the neonates as well as Length of Stay in NICU and Intermediate level II until their discharge from hospital. Direct cost analysis was based on cost of personnel, cost of supplies, medication, parental feeding, laboratory and imaging tests, cost of infrastructure, hotel services and various other on-site costs. The economic analysis did not include the depreciation of capital assets. The prices used for the analysis were based on Greek NHS prices, expressed in €2004. **RESULTS:** The mean daily actual cost per infant in the NICU of Alexandra was 207 euro and for intermediate level II €121. The mean daily actual cost per infant in NICU for Aglaia Kyriakou hospital was 511€ and for intermediate level II €231. The mean length of stay (LOS) in the NICU and Intermediate level II of Alexandra was 17.22 and 24.16 days respectively. The mean LOS in the NICU and Intermediate level II of A.Kyriakou was 8.5 and 11.5 days respectively. **CONCLUSION:** Estimates of the economic costs of preterm birth can be informative to decision-makers and facilitates quality improvement efforts used in neonatal care.

PIH3

ESTIMATING A PREFERENCE-BASED MEASURE OF SOCIAL PARTICIPATION FROM THE HANDICAP SCALE FOR CHILDREN

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OBJECTIVES: To establish a model that estimates a preference-based measure of social participation for children between 8 and 18 years from the Handicap Scale for Children (HSC) classification system. **METHODS:** A sub-sample of the social participation vignettes of the HSC classification system was valued on a VAS scale by a representative sample of 249 persons of the general Dutch population aged 18 years onwards. Several models based on a full state (econometric) method were considered in order to extrapolate the available valuations for the sub-sample to all possible vignettes. **RESULTS:** The best fitted model assumes that the VAS scale and the scale of the five dimensions of the HSC (mobility, physical, daily activities, social integration and orientation) are linear, includes an interaction for mobility with physical independence, orientation with mobility, physical independence, daily activities and social integration, and accounts for clustering by respondents. The measurement properties of the weighted scoring of the best fitted model improves upon models which assume an ordinal scale of the five dimensions, do not include interactions and/or do not account for clustering. The model that simply sums up the levels of each dimension provides systematic errors for the preferences. **CONCLUSIONS:** We obtained a preference-based measure for social participation for children between 8 and 18 years that can be used for assessing need, for quality assurance and for evaluating interventions on a group level aiming to increase social participation in children with chronic illnesses.

PIH4

WHAT METHODS OF ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF ELDERLY PEOPLE ARE COST EFFECTIVE

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OBJECTIVES: The primary objective was to determine the cost-effectiveness acceptability of targeted (TA) versus universal assessment (UA) and geriatric team (GM) versus primary care (PC) management models. **METHODS:** The primary effectiveness measure was life years gained (LYGs). The perspective was societal. The primary analysis used a 3-year timeframe. Resource use data and survival were collected within a multi-centre, cluster

randomised trial of general practitioner practices. Patients were over 74 years old, living in the community, in the UK. Costs and outcomes were discounted (3.5% recommended UK rate). Missing data for censored cases were imputed by survival analysis. Missing data due to missing observations were imputed by characteristic of patient. Data were adjusted for age, gender and cluster randomisation. Costs and LYGs were bootstrapped. Net benefit statistics were estimated. Cost-effectiveness acceptability analysis used willingness to pay thresholds (GBP0 to GBP50000). Sensitivity analysis assessed the impact of structural factors and assumptions. **RESULTS:** 109 GP practices were assigned to (a) assessment method: UA = 55 (21,762 patients) TA = 54 (21,457 patients); (b) management method: GM = 55 (22,216 patients); PC = 54 (21,003 patients). Preliminary analysis indicated a net cost to TA (GBP296; 2.5–97.5 percentile GBP140-GBP448) versus UA and a net saving to PC (–GBP41; 2.5–97.5 percentile –GBP192-GBP107) versus GM. LYGs were TA (0.006; 2.5–97.5 percentile –0.006–0.19) and PC (0.016; 2.5–97.5 percentile 0.004–0.28). The probability of net benefit was 0–0.50 for TA across the willingness to pay thresholds. The probability of net benefit for PC was 0.70–1.00. Sensitivity analysis indicated the results for targeted assessment, but not PC, were sensitive to method of imputing missing data and timeframe. **CONCLUSIONS:** The cost-effectiveness of targeted assessment is uncertain. PC management appears cost effective in the primary and sensitivity analyses. The small cost and effect differences between strategies indicate cost-effective configuration of services may be driven primarily by local considerations.

PIH5

SENIORS' PHARMACEUTICAL EXPENDITURES IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC

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OBJECTIVES: Analysis of participation on drug costs in seniors in the Czech Republic in connection with seniors' social status (e.g. financial, household conditions). **METHODS:** Quota-sampled questionnaire-based interview with 450 respondents visiting pharmacy; Ratio men: women approximately 1 : 2; Age 60 years old and elder; 3 regions of the Czech Republic. **RESULTS:** Most of respondents (60%) live in households with their partners. Respondent's income was retirement pension in 80%. Its average level was between 5001 and 7499 CZK. Respondents used together 1651 medicines on physician's prescription in last four weeks. Overall co-payment for medicines was 31,944 CZK, e.g. 70 CZK per patient. Only 27% of respondents used fully reimbursed products. Respondents used together 273 OTC drugs in value of 12,900 CZK, e.g. 29 CZK per patient. Average respondents spent on medicines 100 CZK in last four weeks, e.g. between 2 and 1.3% of their income. There were respondents, about 10%, searching for the level of co-payment in several pharmacies and 8% of respondents, who had to refuse dispensation of medicines due to co-payment. **CONCLUSIONS:** Our study demonstrates that there are patients who may fail to access medication due to co-payment. The financial participation on health care costs is generally low in the Czech Republic (8.6% of total health expenditures) but there were differences in co-payment levels in patients ranging from 1 CZK to thousands CZK. This might be caused by the absence of any instrument limiting the individual financial participation for example in 12-month period as in Sweden. In our study co-payments were lower in smaller communities where respondents reported better communication between physicians and patients or physicians and pharmacists.

PIH6

GRUMPY OLD MEN OR HAPPY YOUNG WOMEN: THE COMPARATIVE HEALTH STATUS OF SWEDEN AND THE UK

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OBJECTIVES: Comparison of population health is a matter of concern for national governments and for international agencies. This paper reports on the analysis of data collected by in national surveys conducted in Sweden (S) and England & Wales (EW) using the same health status questionnaire, administered by post during 2002 and 2003. **METHODS:** Data were collected from 1945 respondents in Sweden and 1001 in England & Wales. Both datasets were weighted to be representative of their respective national populations. **RESULTS:** Age-standardised EQ-5Dvas was systematically higher for men than for women in both surveys, however this position is reversed for women aged 70+ in the EW survey. Differences in age/gender-standardised EQ-5Dvas between the 2 national surveys were small (typically <5). Despite this apparent convergence, the age-standardised rates of reported problem on the 5 EQ-5D dimensions varied significantly both by gender and by survey. The rates of problem on usual activities, for example, were 2.3% and 6.2% for men and women aged 20–44 in the Swedish survey. The corresponding rates in the EW survey were 12.1% and 13.1%. Within-survey regression models were constructed using EQ-5Dvas as the dependent variable and recoding the 5 dimensions to 0/1 dummy variables (no problem/any problem). Both models appear to fit the data reasonably well ($r2 > 0.450$) with roughly equivalent constants (87.9 and 89.5) however, the value decrements given by the beta coefficients indicate large differences in the importance associated with each dimension. The highest decrements in the Swedish survey are for mobility (15.7) and pain/discomfort (12.0). The highest decrements in the EW survey are for usual activities (11.4) and anxiety/depression (9.5). **CONCLUSION:** The study explores some possible causes of the differences (and similarities) noted in the analysis and propose a series of standard tables for use in reporting data on comparative population health.

PIH7

QUALITY OF LIFE OF ITALIAN GENERAL POPULATION AGED 40 TO 79 YEARS OLD

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OBJECTIVE: Quality of life (QoL) evaluation allows to understand people's health state perception and to compare wellbeing between different (sub)populations. No data with EQ-5D existed for the Italian population. Our objective was to evaluate QoL of the Italian general population aged 40–79 years old. **METHODS:** Data was collected from a population-based survey of people aged 40–79 years. Subjects randomly sampled from electronic General Practitioners (GP) lists, and accepting to participate (16 individuals per GP, with random replacement in case of refusal), underwent medical examination, blood sampling, resource utilization interview, and filled in the EQ-5D. Participation of GP's to the EQ-5D sub-study was voluntary. Results are reported as comparing data of 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th age decades. **RESULTS:** A total of 1956 individuals (50.0% males) from 128 GP's (approximately half of the invited GP's partici-